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It our friends who forer us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Queer Mark of Respect.

The late PATRICK HENRY MCCARREN deserves any appropriate honor which the Democratic organization in Brookbut we confess we are entirely unable of his successor. This action lar resolutions.

to allow his district to remain unrepre-adequate fees. This was the circumsented in the Legislature for half the stance of war. But that \$256.91, this enators. They expressly empowered were overpaid. the Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in office. The Legislature has authorized a special election in the case of a vacancy in the State Senate and that such a special election should be held where a vacancy has occurred under the circumstances existing in Senator McCARREN's district is not open to the least doubt in the world.

We should like to be informed how Eenator McCarren's memory will be conored by leaving his seat vacant for a year. On the same theory, in the event of the death of any worthy public officer in the middle of his term his place should be allowed to remain unfilled until the time when his term would have expired. The public service might suffer seriously from the application of any such doctrine in ictual practice.

However much we may desire to not to be forgotten that the people have some rights; and one of these is the right to be represented in the legislative branch of the Government. Each and every district entitled to representation in the State Senate should be repreother proposition can prevail with intelligent men who have given any careful consideration to the subject.

Patriots and Parasites.

From the official statement of the receipts and expenses of the Direct Primaries Association in the last camtors and denations:

"FREDERICK C. STEVENS, \$500; WILLIAM R. WHACOX, \$100; WILLIAM McCARROLL. \$30; MILO

This list, it will be recognized, includes three Public Service Commissioners and their secretary, one State Superintendent of Public Works, and one Commissioner of Water Supply. Their aggregate annual draft from the State in this Zelayiad now being composed? ciously and gladly gives up more than negations and indignations. 1 per cent. of his hard earned stipend to advance the cause of human liberty advocated by the appointing power?

stand with bowed heads and hearts filled with shame before the spectacle heat and fury of the flygobblers. here unfolded. We have in our ignorance occasionally hazarded the asserto the direct primaries movement. We Commissioner of Navigation, suggests ish property holders from the dangers public support, shall we deny this longer, justice by associating him as a speaker measure to demonstrating how the genpublic treasury?

public service could be far better helped more than any expenditure that will be than by Public Service Commissioners required for canal extension."

gift has its unclean critics.

Vet in this statement now filed there DAVENPORT. We knew he was talking for direct primaries aforetime, but now we become aware of the fact that he paid for the privilege paid \$50, talked that amount and stopped. We like catches our eyes. Here it is written in all the finality of official sworn statement that the Hon. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS received \$256.91 and the Hon. JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB \$30.40.

There is canker then even at the heart of this spreading bay tree of righteousness. While industrious Public Service Commissioners are grubbing and starving and giving from their scanty hoard, their grimy pennies flow not wholly to the cause of truth, but in fact Congress is likely to be of the same a substantial unanimity of the whole find their way into the pocket of such as WADHAMS and NEWCOMB. To be sure, these items are listed as travelling expenses, but who will be satisfied or deceived? Is it fitting that men should labor, strong men sweat at their toil, that a Newcomb and a Wadhams may wander abroad in parlor ears and ornament the "palatial" hotels of the up-State city of Chicago is the present focus of BERY'S, would carry weight regardless land at their expense? Though it be the movement and an extensive cam- of party affiliations, had spoken before worth \$258.91 and \$30.40 combined to the paign is being planned. Hitherto the him, the Earl of CROMER, namely, Britpeople of this town to have WADHAMS northward drift of the current has been ain's noted and successful administraand Newcomb out of it, is it fair to make strong during the first half of the year tor of Egypt. Lord CROMER is a Liberal their exile a tax upon the poor but in- only. This year there has been a change. Unionist in politics. From him some dustrious public officials?

After all, we view the incident with divided mind. The gratitude and un-Ivn may see fit to pay to his memory, paralleled generosity of the Commissioners to the appointing power gratifies us. to understand the theory upon which Even regular machine politics could the Pernocrats in the Seventh Schate produce no more spontaneous token district have requested the Governor of loyalty and regularity. That direct not to call a special election for the primaries have real support-genuine public support we now know But that ago. This sustained movement is re- from voting altogether. If he spoke is said to have been taken "as a mark we have mistaken certain parasites for garded as indicative of an unpreceding behalf of other Unionist peers, he of respect to Senator McCarren," and patriots, made heroes out of certain dented movement next spring. It is thereby served notice on Lord Lansit is announced that the Republicans penny grabbers; this is a cause for of the district will probably adopt simi- grief. We remarked, but we did not much complain, when Governor HUGHES How it can be deemed a tribute to bestowed upon the faithful WADHAMS the memory of a deceased State Senator an investigating commissionership with official term is quite beyond our com- we did not dream of. As for NEWCOMB prehension. In framing their Consti- with his \$30.40, this was a depth beyond are reported as contented and thriving be not wholly certain, though Mr. Balnation the people knew they could our thinking. Nor is there much comnot have a State Senate without State fort in the final conclusion that both the promoters of the "Why Go to Canada" ing issues, has never shown lack of

The Zelaviad.

We secede reluctantly from the Encyclopædia. An old friend, but we must turn a protesting back upon it when it dares to assert that the great mass of population of Nicaragua consists of "Indians, negroes and mixed bloods." We appeal to the living present, to the news of each recent day That population consists of "prominent revolutionists," "high Nicaraguan officials." "prominent Nicaraguan residents," "prominent American residents. well known American commercial travellers." They speak from various places between Nicaragua, New Orleans and San Francisco. The Caribbean and the Pacific are full of their sails and tales. Perhaps there is some truth you cannot completely or for long block the way in the enumeration of mixed bloods, for the stories are beautifully mixed. Judge ignify our respect for the dead, it is from these two printed in yesterday's despatches:

Panama to-day says that EDGAR S. HARRIS of Co. lumbus, Ohio, an American commercial traveller that several Americans are in fall at Managua and sented there all the time. When death other places in Nicaragua, having been arrested intervenes to deprive it of representa- on orders from ZELATA. Every American in tion the vacancy caused thereby should business in Nicaragua who refused to contribute be filled at the earliest possible moment, to the war fund levied by ZELAYA was premptly Other views may be plausible, but no arrested and thrown into prison, HARRIS says A few of the Americans who were arrested bought their way out of jall by paying the price demanded. but a number are still held incommunicado. HAR-RIS says it is unsafe for an American to appear in the section of Nicaragua controlled by ZELATA. He was himself subjected to gibes and insults at they will count them in hundreds of Corinto, and left the place on the first available

"MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 24 .- The repor paign, filed with the Secretary of State, in fall because of their refusal to contribute to the that President ZELAYA has put many Americans we select this edifying list of contribu- war fund is untrue. The Americans here have perfectly safe. There are no Americans in fall at | be retained as a part of the Ameri-Managua, and there has been no request, accord- can economic system with measure-R. MALTBIE. \$25. TRAVIS H. WHITNEY. \$50: JOHN | ing to the Government's statement, for a contri-

At the name "HARRIS" the mind will or, better still, taken down entirely. wander. Snuff and spirits storm the nostrils. Thoughts arise of Mrs. GAMP and her still unproduced mysterious friend. What is the fact and what the fiction Treasury amounts to \$62,000. Each owes The two American citizens, one of whom his appointment to the favor and the may have been a Nicaraguan citizen. confidence of the Hon. CHARLES EVANS executed were "tortured." They were HUGHES. Can there be anything more not "tortured." They were taking inimpressive, more touching, than the nocent observations from a Costa Rican heartfelt gratitude with which each of hill. They were dumping a bomb into these public servants contributes his the San Juan River. And so on in a mite to the splendid total of \$755; gra- procession of contraries, affirmations,

Naturally the United States Government, groping in the morass of contradictions, is forced to hold in check the For ourselves we confess that we dogs of war; and the State Department has to sprinkle cool patience upon the

Money for Inland Waterways.

tion that public support was lacking Mr. EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN, the statesmenlike method of delivering Pritare answered. As each appointee of the in a letter to THE SUN that in comment- that confront them. Governor brings forward his little sac- ing recently upon a resolution adopted rifice to the advance of the cause of by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways conrighteousness we stand stricken in vention at Norfolk it might unwittingly beyond a doubt, and shows him to be an spirit, yet gladdened at heart. Support, have done Rear Admiral Sperry an inwhen every dollar deposited on that at the convention with the resolution, altar flowed clean and pure from the which expressed the opinion of the promoters that "the power to move war action which he will take in the emer-Of course there will be certain evil vessels" between the South and North gency before him, however, he is not minded persons who will insist that in time of war might "prove to be worth ready to abandon the traditions of his

contributing from their salaries to The Sun is aware that Admiral Sperry of an unreformed House of Lords. He defeat the Speaker of Assembly. For advocated an inland waterway for the will vote for Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE'S prowe notice that \$500 of these offerings passage of torpedo boats, destroyers, posals, in spite of all he has said against was despatched to Livingston county to submarines, and similar craft, but the them on the platform, in the hope that assist in preventing the reelection of convention's resolution contained the when they are enforced their iniquity the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr. term "war vessels" without qualifica- will be felt and the intolerable burden They will declare that such an invasion tion. Perhaps the explanation was that will force the people to call for their of the legislative field by mere salaried all war vessels looked alike to those en- repeal. He apparently accepts Lord employees of the State will stimulate thusiastic promoters, but it was evi- LANSDOWNE'S demand that the Lords animosity and interrupt the orderly dently their purpose to help their scheme shall have a voice in the matter of sup-

libel we shall not trouble. Every good national defence. It was THE SUN'S house before the question is put to the purpose to draw attention to the cleverness of the idea and imply that the are several other items which attract our waterways proposal should be considattention. In the list of contributors we ered strictly on its merits by a Congress note the name of the Hon. DEMOSTHENES uninfluenced by appeals in behalf of the vote is taken, Lord Lansdowne said at Norfolk:

" When you ask for a million from the Treasury you have got to make out your case. You've got DEMOSTHENES the better for that. But to be specific, at least you've got to be specific at the foot of the list a sinister entry to get the dollars out of Congress. I don't know yours, but my limitations are imposed by the Con the general socialistic tendency of the stitution. You've got to show that your project

This plain speech indicates that Mr. TAFT wants all waterway projects to be considered on the basis of practical utility and with a thought to economy. It looks as if he would not be overpersuaded by appeals craftily sentimental and patriotic. In these thrifty times might be achieved just as effectively by shown.

tion of Americans to the Canadian self. Northwest a strong effort is being made | Another opponent of the budget, ing into an all the year performance.

A despatch from Winnipeg reports in August, September and October, an budget to tatters; he could not stomach scattering widely, appear to know their assistance from them. destination from previous investiga- It looks, therefore, as if Lord Lanstion and decision, either as a result of DOWNE would receive only the support personal observation or from the re- of the strict Conservatives in the Lords, ports of relatives or friends already Whether after the vote is taken he will located and prospering. Those who be backed in his fight by Mr. BALFOUR have moved across during recent years and the Conservative party may also abundantly. At the banquet with which FOUR, in spite of his fondness for dodgmovement opened their campaign in courage. At all events, the question Chicago on November 20 Canada was that he has put so clearly threatens represented by the Hon. J. A. Mac- to become merely a party issue. It is DONALD. In a speech characterized by noticeable that in the discussion so far good humored frankness Mr. Mac- the speakers, including Lord ROSEBERY,

DONALD said: " I tell you frankly you cannot bring back to our American States those who have crossed the boundary and settled by the hundreds of thousands in western Canada. No inducements you can offer, no land schemes you may devise. no reclamation proposals or irrigation enterprises, nothing you can do will avail to bring the South those who have answered the call of the northern zone. They are now good Cana dians, as good as any under the flag. They find their property secure, their persons safe, their free. They sing ' God Save the King ' as loyally as the native born, and they teach their children honor the Union Jack. And I tell you more. of those who are still in your country but upon whom has been laid the spell of 'No. 1 hard. You may keep them to day, but to morrow they will yearn beyond the northern sky line, and on

If that is true or if half of it is true it will take a good deal of hard work to hold back the crowd that will cross the border to join the several hundred thousands who have already gone. In story of Kansas and the Dakotas, of are the Lord only knows. Oklahoma and of Texas is being remillions of bushels. A few years hence millions. Five hundred thousand Americans have crossed the border in the last ten years, and the outward flood increases. These people may not be restrained physically even by the campaign recently begun, but they can less benefit to Canada and to the United States. The bars can be lowered.

Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer. It was natural that the House of Lords should be crowded when the Earl of ROSEBERY rose to tell what he intended to do with regard to the budger. all. The former Prime Minister, the Liberal leader on whom GLADSTONE'S mantle had fallen, had not only been driven to withdraw from his party on account of the predominance of the radical and socialistic element in its management, but since the promulgation of the Government's scheme to raise revenue had repeatedly attacked the budget in public speeches. There was perhaps also the hope that a man of his reputation and sagacity, now free of party ties, might disclose some

Lord Rosebery's speech must have nations. disappointed his admirers. It is clever eral election, which he assumes to be imminent, may be won. In regard to the party. He abominates the budget, but he prefers that deep sea to the devil

From Lord ROSEBERY's speech seems clear that, unless he should experience another change of heart before the national defence. This seems to must look for no support from the dishave been in Mr. Tarr's mind when he contented Liberals in the House of Lords, and that if the rejection of the budget is put through it will be by the party vote of the Conservative peers. No former Liberal politician has taken so decided a stand on the budget and party as has Lord ROSEBERY; none can carry the weight with his vote that he can. If he will not vote against the budget, neither will any other Liberal peer who can have any influence with the public. It would seem that at this moment the purpose of his fanciful plan of submitting the question of the budget to a selected delegation of the peers way of thinking. It should ask "to be House in favor of Lord LANSDOWNE'S amendment, a vote that should include a large number of peers distinguished The Call of the Canadian Northwest. for other qualities than party loyalty, In alarm excited by the heavy emigra- and among them Lord ROSEBERY him-

to stem the outward moving flood. The peer whose opinion, like Lord ROSK-The movement gives promise of develop- practical way out of the difficulty was to be hoped for, or at any rate some practical decision as to his own action. the arrival of 13,781 American settlers Lord CROMER, too, tore the socialist increase of 48 per cent, over the arrivals | the bugbear of impinging on precedent, in those months of 1908. October of however, and, falling back on the exthis year shows 5,250 arrivals across the pedient of mugwumps and reformers in border, as compared with 3,179 a year politics, declared that he would abstain reported that the newcomers, although DOWNE that he must expect no active

> in figuring on the political chances, seem to have only the ordinary British constituency in mind, the property holders, professional men, small tradesmen and so on, the Britons who worship a lord. The underworld that has come to the surface in the last election, however, the Laborites, the Radicals, the Socialists, who care no more for lords than their Social-Democratic colleagues in Germany care for the Kaiser and his sacrosanct army, they ignore entirely. Lord LANSDOWNE at least understands that they are to be reckoned with, and it is to them, and to their measures included in the budget, that he throws his gage in his call for an appeal to the country.

The members of the Board of Estimate who were elected will go into the new administration with our hands stretched out to Judge GAYNOR.—
President elect McANENY of Manhallan.

Borough Presidents usually have their hands stretched out-for an appropriation. A Democrat is one who believes in Democratic

Dear old Democratic principles. Spout that great and fertile Northwest the for them; fight for them; but what they

The Hon. ALBERT R. CUMMINS Wants peated. Where a few years ago there to investigate the Civil Service Commiswas a wilderness settlers are now sion The man has no respect for repucounting their grain crops in scores of tations. Does he not know that Mr. ROOSEVELT repelled the spoilsmen for six years as Commissioner, and for seven years more as President of the United States perfected and protected the system? What can there be to investigate?

hast year people who wasted a barrel of paid \$12. From a Chicago despaich.

This intelligence ought to have emanated from Dennis or Sconset. But what we should like to have explained is the lethargy of the Cranberry Trust.

President TAFT has assured Representative Julius Kann of California, who is promoting a Panama-Pacific world's exposition to celebrate the opening of the Isthmian canal, that the waterway will be finished by January 1, 1915. What Mr. KAHN would like to know, though, is whether Congress will appropriate \$5,000 .-600 to help the exposition managers over His objections to it were known by a stile; and perhaps Mr. Tarr would like to believe that he will be President when the Panama Canal is opened.

BUIT. let's walk for a while to-night. It's too slippery on the pavements to take out the horses. We'll have a stroll, and don't bother about the Secret Service chaps.—President TAPT to his ac-complished aid.

And the story is that the President and the Captain strolled about the streets. looked into the shop windows like common mortals, and the "Secret Service chaps" knew nothing of their adventure. Here was curiosity to discover how far Lord were the materials for a real sensation. ROSEBERY'S opposition would go; there but the opportunity was neglected by correspondents who never failed to multiply the miles that another President walked when the foiled elements raged around him. Their work, even with his cooperation, was crude and trite. Surely the escapade of Mr. TAFT and Captain Burr was more suggestive to ripe imagi-

> Georgian Augusta moves on implacably to be the "cow pea capital."

Former Governor GUILD .- Providence Journal By your leave, the Hon. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., D. D.

In offering a championship treeling to the public schools of New York for proficiency in lacrosse, which he desires to see substituted for football, now under the ban of the Board of Superintendents.

body there is nothing like it. ates the safety of it. We have busy in gar the Canadian co leges and the the Cresce

VAL LOWELI ew canals on another er of national hat the new canals are tation" t of intelligent work rather than like "sign Apparently Colone natural GOETHALS will have to look to his laurels

DR. COOK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

His Own Testimony Cited to Prove Tha

He Did Not Reach the Pole. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN--Nir: udent of Arctic exploration I have bee greatly interested in Dr. Cook's detailed story of his recent experiences in the Arctic regions. His alleged achievements have so far surpassed those of other explorers that naturally many serious questions have bee asked Dr. Cook Navigators and astronomers are awaiting

with much interest Dr. Cook's explanation tude to the nearest minute even when he within twenty-nine miles of the and sometimes by observations at noon. Those familiar with the condition of Arctic sea ice will be interested to hear how he was able to travel about 1,150 miles and yet be able to return to land with the two sledges with which he started out, and the explorers who have been away from their base of supplies until their provisions were nearly exhausted will be glad to hear Dr. Cook's reasons for keeping two sledges and logs until he returned to land, despit the fact that one sledge and five dogs would month or so of his travels on the ice. To arises: Were Dr. Cook's provisions adequate to sustain him and his party for the length of time named in his story?

Satisfactory answers have not been give o the foregoing questions by Dr. Cook and his supporters. Their replies have been evasive for the most part and in many in stances entirely misleading. For instance 16, 1909, Caspar Whitney says:

Cook carried 600 pounds on each of his sledge and he had twenty-six dogs at the beginning of his eighty-two days, and only ten when he reached the pole, and none when his wanderings on the sea ice were over.

As matter of fact, the 600 pounds to which Mr. Whitney refers were not all pro-visions, about 100 pounds a sledge being urs, cooking utensils, &c.; for according to Dr. Cook's own itemized account he had only 509 pounds of provisions a sledge. In the next place Dr. Cook was out on the ice eighty-four days up to the time he found himself "far down in Prince Gustav Sea," and it was not until "a few days later bears came along as life savers." Consequently Dr. Cook must have been out on the ice for at least eighty-six days without replenishing his provisions.

Furthermore, according to the statement which he made in Cepenhagen he had twelve dogs when he reached the pole and ten dogs when he returned to land. This is further corroborated by Dr. Cook's picture in the New York Herald for October 7, 1909, showing ten dogs in the picture labelled "The Return to Land." It is interesting, by the way, to note the heavily loaded condition of the sledges in this picture. Continuing, Mr. Whitney says:

Furthermore, Nansen's related experiences Dr. Cook's own itemized account he had

Whitney 883/8:
Furthermore. Nansen's related experiences prove the feasibility of what Kennan asserts so positively to be impossible. Nansen's calculations were that twenty-seven dogs and tree sledges, on which he carried 100 dass provisions for himself and Johansen, with thirty days of dog food—each sledge carrying 440 pounds—would last him eighty days. He assumed that he could reed his dogs to each other and keep them going for fitty days. His results proved the exactness of his plans.

The case of Nansen was entirely different from that of Dr. Cook, as a careful com-The case of Nansen was entirely different from that of Dr. Cook, as a careful comparison of the two stories shows. There are several important differences which are readily noted. Let us first reduce Nansen's calculated supplies to eighty-six days, the length of time Dr. Cook says he travelled on his sledge provisions, and also provide for three men instead of two. We find by simple arithmetic that Nansen would have taken 1,450 pounds of provisions, whereas Dr. Cook had but 1,018 pounds. Another important difference is that Nansen had but ten dogs left after he had been out sixty-six days and the dogs had begun dying of starvation thirty days before that time, whereas Dr. Cook had ten dogs left at the end of eighty-six days and had lost but two dogs during the preceding fifty-four days, which shows that he must have kept them very well fed during his return trip from the pole. The most important kept them very well fed during his return trip from the pole. The most important difference of all, however, is that in the first one hundred days that Nansen was out on the ice he travelled only about 450 miles, whereas Dr. Cook claims to have travelled about 1,150 miles in eighty-six days. Con-sequently it may be readily seen that Dr. Cook would have required a far greater amount of food than Nansen did, both for

Cook would have required a far greater amount of food than Nansen did, both for men and doss.

We also note in Mr. Whitney's article this strement: "As to the limits of stretching rations let Nansen's unchallenged statements bear witness. On page 471, Vol. II. of his book he says of a bear killed, "We lived on that bear aix weeks." A careful reading of Nansen's book gives us the following information in regard to "that bear," which is decidedly interesting. On pages 470 and 471 Nansen says: "It was an uncommonly large he bear, with very thick fur which one might well wish to have at home. But the best thing about it all was that it was very fat." This bear, according to Nansen, was killed on March s, and on reading further we find the following recorded on pages 473 and 474 for Thursday, April 2, less than four weeks later:

While I was doing this the bear had betbought himself, stopped, turned toward me, and anorted angrily as he made up his mind to set upon me at last I had put another cartridge, in, but had to give him five shots before I finally killed him. "We were beginning to he well supolled with blubber and meat for the journey south, and were now busy fitting ourselves out.

It can be seen from the above quotations

It can be seen from the above quotations hat if Nansen and his companion Johansen ved on the first named bear for six weeks was not from force of necessity.

Mr. Whitney is to be congratulated on

May 2 if he had used it at the above stated rate.

Furthermore, Dr. Cook said that on April 11 his supplies were nearly half gone, and even if we should accept Dr. Cook's statement that he had supplies for eighty days at the beginning of his trip, what must we say to his travelling sixty-five days on one-half his supplies and at the same time keeping his dogs so well fed that he lost but two during the last fifty-four days of his trip?

Another point in regard to Dr. Cook's supplies which has not been brought to public attention is the following statement made by him both in his first report and in his serial story. On May 24 he records:

Integes to some that all cannot enjoy we upsered to be a supplied to be We had reached the 84th parallel near the 97th meridian. There remained on our sledges scarcely enough food to reach our caches on Nansen Sound utiless we averaged fifteen rolles daily. With disrupted "lalark" and reduced strength we were hardly qual to ten rolles daily.

THE DREAM OF SOCIALISM. ent of the Subject Takes Issue With Mr. Goldwin Smith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: letters that appear in THE SUN from time to time from Mr. Goldwin Smith are always interesting and generally illuminating. Especially is this the case with his letters on religious and moral topics that have been appearing occasionally for several years. His style is charming and his great ability

s generally admitted. In his recent letter on "The Dream of Socialism" Mr. Goldwin Smith seems, however, to have fallen into error. His attitude is always one of fearlessly seeking he truth-that is one of his great merits is always in a receptive mood; always learner on any subject not yet entirely settled by the conclusive evidence of scj. ence. In the letter referred to he asks What is the Government which the social st means to give us? What are its princ What are its powers and duties to-be How is it set up?" He proceeds to say:

The inequalities of lot we all must see and fee are great and often cruel, but they are originally and if we could abolish them by law to-day would reproduced by nature to-morrow. The re-To equalize gains and ranks you must equall cities, and how is this to be done? Roll the keep it so you will have the inequalities of earning and all that follows them to-morrow.

He thus holds, in short, that the "inequali lutely to the inequality of natural gifts; that is to say, that they are due to what the economist would call the "economic rent of ability." Each man is justly receiving approximately what he produces; the dis-tribution of wealth is equitable; no man is receiving without productive effort

et that such a conclusion is publicly announced by so eminent a scholar and riter as Mr. Goldwin Smith, coupled with the additional fact that such doubtless is ikewise the conclusion of thousands of perons who have not made a study of econom roblems, renders it important to examine and state the principles which govern th roduction and distribution of wealth.

lusion arrived at by Mr. Smith. The conention of the socialist is that the "inequalities of lot" are due almost entirely to political privileges and the consequent free competition. Wealth is divided by the The socialist contends that interest and ren ist under free competition, or under absotheir abolition wages would receive the ficiaries of interest and rent are not justly entitled to the wealth they receive, not hav ing labored or produced, but have exploited abor by reason of the legal privileges conferred upon them.

It was Adam Smith who in "The Wealth of Nations" perhaps first stated that labor was the true measure of price. It is clearly that is to say, labor of head and hand, or any energy necessary under freedom o economic conditions for the production of sense does not produce all wealth, what does? the average of social labor) under free goods or commodities be the true measure price. Competition being free and access to land being on equal terms, supply and demand will tend to an equlibrium evelling of prices to the average labor cost of production. To quote Adam Smith

The natural price is the central price to which the prices of commodities are continually gravi-tating. Different accidents may sometimes keep them auspended a good deal above it. and some them from settling in this centre of repose and continuance they are constantly tending toward it The true determination of value will therefore be regulated by competition. The natural wage of labor is therefore its

room for any other just source of income receive its whole product, but that a large percentage of it does this come about? How do incomes a corn adapted to the hot and dry conditions of acquired otherwise than by labor arise? Why do not all prices fall to the labor cost

A consideration of the problem shows that any income derived from any source other than labor must be extracted from the just wage of labor, and that this abstraction is usually found in three chief forms, namely, interest, rent, and profit. It is contended upon monopoly or legal privilege, that they constitute what has been termed the "trinity of usury," that they are merely different forms of levying tribute for the use of capital, that capital "being simply stored labor which has already received its pay in full, its use ought to be gratuitous on the principle that labor is the only basis of price," and that the only reason why the holders of capital can exact usury from by legal privilege or monopoly.

The solution then is to strike down monopoly. The greatest monopolies are the money monopoly and the land monopoly. There are also minor types, such as the tariff conopoly and the patent monopoly, and the many other smaller legal privileges interfering with free competition. The money monopoly rests upon a privi-

lege given by Government to individuals holding certain few kinds of property of issuing the circulating medium, or mediums of exchange, and that this privilege is enof exchange, and that this privilege is entitled and the processity.

Mr. Whitney is to be congratulated on his excellent record in the winter of 1803.

When he travelled 1,978 miles over going about as bad as that Dr. Cook shows in his photographs of the polar sea: but first of the polar sea: but first of the polar sea: but first office of the polar sea: on diving a sea search of the rate of interest, the rate of rent of houses and buildings, and the price of goods: for if the business of banking, or the trampting on snowshoes for pleasure is an entirely different matter from driving, pulling, and gushing loaded sledges over fields of polar sea ice.

In an article in the Outlook for October is an article in the Outlook for October in this computations Mr. Kennan assumed that Dr. Cook's food supplies. In his computations Mr. Kennan assumed that Dr. Cook's food supplies. In his computations Mr. Kennan assumed that Dr. Cook's food supplies. In which he stated, but we have a further justified in making this assumption for reasons who attempt to the sease for the sease for its private the land with it would go house rent. Profits would also decline, and as competition became absolutely free and prices fell to the labor observable of the men, with lust a taste of other things.

Wollowing Dr. Cook a story we find no unention of reducing this ration until May 25, but, as Mr. Kennan has ehown, the permican and dog was reduced to a three-quarter ration. From Dr. Cook's own words, then, we are compelled to assume that he used the pound ration until May 25, but, as Mr. Kennan has shown, the permican would have given out on May 2 if he had used it at the above stated.

Furthermore, Dr. Cook said that on April 11 t forced by a 10 per cent. tax upon all other persons who attempt to issue a circulating

To obtain justice, therefore, to give equal rights to all, we must "democratize" currency and give all access to the on equal terms, which is the free gift and storehouse of nature; or absorb for all the rental value of land or unearned increment which is created by all. If we give priv-

kind, individually or collectively, can do them as they like. They can place disposal of whomsoever they please and on what ever terms.

ban of the Board of Superintendents.
Colonel Robert M. Thompson says in a letter to Mr. William H. Maxwell:

"Lacrosse is a fascinating and graceful game requiring one to be fleet of foot, quick of eye, good judgment in the passing of the ball, or what is known as team playing, and it has none of the physical dangers of football."

Colonel Thompson is right about the attractions of lacrosse. It is an ideal game for youth at the top of its speed, and in developing almost every muses of the lactractions.

The only proper and wise distribution is the playing wealth to him who produces it. If then the money and land monopolies, together with the sundry others minor monopolies, all of which are based upon privilege, were eliminated and equality of human rights instituted, wages would rise until labor (of head and hand) would about the attractions of lacrosses. It is an ideal game for youth at the top of its speed, and in developing almost every muses of the lactractions.

By Savewick, Me., Seventee 18.

and the reward to each worker would be in proportion to the service rendered. N in proportion to the set vibe an economitrade or occupation could have an economitrade or occupation of no obstacle we advantage over another if no obstacle were placed by the State in the way of anybody

who chose to embrace it. It is probable that to-day at least 40 per cent. of the wealth produced by labor goes as interest, rent and profit to the holders of privilege, who are only a small percentage of the total population and are thus made enormously rich as a class.

Mr. Paish, the editor of the Statist, and very recently that 15 per cent. of the people of England owned 90 per cent. of the wealth of England. It must therefore be apparen that if the basic claims of the socialists set forth are true, the "inequalities of le are not "original consequences of the equality of natural gifts," and that the re sponsibility for them does not rest on the The responsibility rest Maker of Man. rather upon man himself, and the evils car

If what has been said is untrue and the inequalities of lot" are indeed really based on inequalities of natural gifts, that is to say, if each person to-day is justly receiving approximately what he earns, then there is nothing to be done, and to create false expectations in the masses of men wou be worse than a crime.

labor is exploited largely of its product, and such injustice could and should be rectified If permitted to continue there would arise words, "of a putting of the torch to t

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal William M. Laffan was saturnine to those who knew little of him; to close friends he of angles. His humor was grim. He was so clear thinking that his judgment was as accurate on public questions as the draugh

Through his paper, THE SUN, he told th people the truth about men and things. It seemed to be his delight when all the American people were hero worshipping to tell them when the hero's feet were in

the miry clay. It is amazing that one man living p longer than sixty-one years and pursuing an active business-literary life can accumulate such wide information as did this

He knew more than any other man about Chinese porcelain. He was an authority upon painting and sculpture.

There seemed to be no branch of polite earning foreign to Mr. Laffan As a writer of English he was a grand master. He could put more force and vitriol in a single sentence than any other

editor since George D. Prentice died. shams the more, and he had the courage o nis race to point out the shams, no matter whether they were in the person of a captain of industry turned philanthr ruler of a nation or a preacher of a per

William M. Laffan was on THE SUN for just a generation, as it is reckoned popu-He started as a writer-and he wielded a cultured, peculiar and powerfu pen, contributing conspicuously to the uniqueness of which TRE SUN'S editoria page has been renowned from the time Charles A. Dana assumed its direction—and died its owner. Mr. Laffan cherished high ideals, was a lover of art, and he abhorre the cheap and "yellow" in journalism. would rather have THE SUN serve an educated and discriminating public than to treble its circulation by pandering zealously to the vile, the demagogic and the sensa

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. He wrote when something moved him, and when he wrote the reader knew there was a real man writing.

New Corn for the Southwest

From the Scientific American. Last year a small lot of shelled corn of a kind ew to this country was sent to the Departmen goes to the idler. How qualities that may make it valuable in breeding the Southwest. The plants raised in the average of twelve green leaves at the time tasselling. The ears averaged 5½ inches in length and 4 1-3 inches in greatest circumference, with sixteen to eighteen rows of small grains. On the upper part of the plant the leaves are all one side of the stalk, instead of being arrange in two rows on opposite sides. Besides this the upper leaves stand erect instead of drooping produced at the point where the leaf blade is joined to the leaf sheath, and they appear before

Quantity and Quality.

From the Washington Post Sixteen quarts of whiskey for \$5.80 is a quotation records of the Post Office Department.

In Oklahoma the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by law. Much of the liquor consumed in that State is shipped into Oklahoma from adjoining States. Generally it is ordered and paid Yesterday Postmaster-General Hitche

ceived a letter from the postmaster at Miam.
Okia., enclosing an application for a money order
made at that office. The applicant wanted a 'quantity of red liquor." The order was may payable to a concern in Kansas City. Mo., and in inserted, and in the dollar space the sum of \$5.80.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Barton O. Aylesworth of the Colorado State Agricultural College in his recent address Carnegie Hall said of the "bad won

of the Denver vote, and they exert a hundred more influence upon politicians through their business than through their ballots." Ex-Governor Warren of Wyoming put the mat-

ter in a nutshell when he wrote to Horace Our women nearly all vote, and since. Wyoming as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not

Oiled Roads Break Hounds' Scent Frois Ponular Mechanics.

Boston, Mass., November 25.

The futility of hunting fugitives with blood hounds when the traits of those sought lead across the modern olied thoroughfares was demonstrated recently in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago Many robberies resulted in an addition to the police force of two bloodhounds. Tests W nade of the dogs' ability to follow trails, and all proved successful until the person making the trail took to an oiled street. The scent wi mediately lost, according to the police, and the dogs were unable to pick it up again.

Orchard on State Reservation.

Scottsburg correspondence Indianapolis News. State reservation, nine miles south of The commission heretofore has confined its at the valuable woods for use in cross ties, cabinet work and building. The new scheme will be means of testing the hardihood of the var varieties of fruit trees, and it will also sho whether the knobs can be used to advantage in the production of fruit.

Stella-Is the Duke a Liberal? Bella-Well, his wife's father will have to be,]

She was a harmony in gold. Yet women change their hues: To-day I met her, and she was A discord in the blues!

Being Translated. "Does 'Veni, vidi, vici' mean
'I came, I saw, I won it'?"
"Sometimes: but when you're wed it means
'I've been and gone and done it!"